PROPHET LUKELA'S FATE

He Prophesied Dire Calamity and Missed His Guess.

SATTELITES ASK FOR HIS ARREST

Maui Notes of Interest--"Chips" Was Not Clubbed by the Police--Cocoanut Island Visitors Are Happy. Coroner's Jury on Murder Case.

MAUI, Oct. 17.—A Wailuku native, an ex-missionary to the South Sea, by the name of Lukela, has been posing a long time as a prophet. His mode of procedure was to promenade up and down Market street every Saturday and harangue the people, frequently quoting scripture. He wore a sort poncho with red and white stripes, and a half-moon was conspicuous on his breast. Previous to the cholera outbreak he was laughed at—considered a harmless crank—but having sometime before the epidemic made some statements about a plague or sickness that would carry off many of the native people, the Hawaiians of Wailuku immediately accepted him as a true prophet. He was an ardent royalist, and undoubtedly foretold the restoration of the queen, but when any Government official was near it was the end of the world that was interesting him and his followers. This dire catastrophe (either the end of the world or the restoration of monarchy) was to take place on the 7th of October, according to Lukela, and he was to appear garbed in pure white raiment on the day in question. As that event failed to take place his satellites have all deserted him and say that he should be arrested as a common nuisance.

During Thursday, Oct. 3d, "Chips," a native boy who assisted Pilot Bob English, died at Kahului. A rumor that gained much credence was that three of the Maui police were unable to arrest him, so they clubbed him, thereby breaking both arms, several ribs, etc. This is utterly false. The police had made no attempt to arrest him.

It cost Maui people who were in the Cocoanut Island quarantine $10 each. They report a good time in spite of dampness. O. Abbott, of Lahainaluna, wrote in verse a humorous account of the proceedings in quarantine.

The corner's jury, which was to have met on the 7th instant to investigate the death of the Hawaiian woman at Kamaole, Kula, has adjourned until news comes from Honolulu.

The cholera seems to have caused a small attendance of pupils both at Lahainaluna and Maunaolu seminaries.

Dr. R. I. Moore departed for Kona by the Hall of the 15th.

One of the chief functions of the Mormon church at Pelehuiki, Kula, is a luau. The congregation held one last Saturday.

Worcester, the buyer for Kahului store, came down by the Kahului.

Spreckelsville plantation started up for a little temporary grinding on Tuesday, the 15th. They are getting sugar ready for the Kahului. Pais and Hamakuapoko are drying off sugar for the schooner Volante, now in port.

Pais Plantation has recently taken out a merchandise license, and has a quantity of hay, grain, etc., on hand, the recent cargo of the schooner Volante, now in port.

P. McLane, of Kipahulu, visited Makawao and Wailuku last week.

The steamer Kahului arrived in port Saturday, the 12th, 9½ days from San Francisco. The schooner Volante arrived the same day with a large cargo of general merchandise for the Haiku Sugar Company.

Weather—Warm and still.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Yesterday--Future Course of the Association.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Relief Society was held at the home of Mrs. S. C. Allen yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The total expenses for the week ending October 12th were found to be $1103.04, and the balance in the bank $4009.01.

Several destitute families have made application to the president of the society for assistance and received from her articles of clothing.

Apropos of this it was decided that a committee of inspection, to be made up of all the members of the society, be appointed to inquire into such cases of destitution as are brought to the notice of the organization. The mode of procedure in such cases will be as follows: The lady to whom a case is reported will immediately communicate with the president regarding the facts, and the two, with the president as chairman, will constitute a committee to deal with the case according to their discretion. This will obviate in a very satisfactory manner the necessity of holding frequent meetings.

It was further decided to hold regular meetings at 10 a. m. on the third Thursday of every month.

Mrs. Beckley reported a case of extreme destitution in Pauoa. She was requested to make thorough investigation into the case and report to the president, according to the decision of the society regarding committee on inspection.

In the case of each application for supplies it will be ascertained what articles of food will be best suited to the respective applicants.

During the week ending October 12th there were 21,244 people who received supplies from the organization.

HILO TEACHERS' UNION.

Good Attendance and Profitable October Meeting.

Object Lessons in Class Work—Interesting Paper from Prof. Lyons' Pen—Question Box Answers.

HILO (Hawaii), Oct. 16.—The Hilo Teachers' Union met in the Union school building on October 4th. There were twenty-four members and five guests present. The election of officers resulted as follows: Miss Deyo, president; W. Ray, vice-president; Miss Coan, secretary-treasurer.

Miss Coan gave a short account of the gathering of teachers September 2d in Honolulu to form an association and to plan for a summer school. Questions were asked, especially as to the nature of the work. Mr. Smith read a letter from Miss Beckwith about the methods of drawing to be used in the Honolulu schools.

The program work followed:

Kindergarten Class—Miss Guild.

"Hints on Teaching" (a paper)—Bro. Henry.

Singing.

Object Lesson—"The Cow"—Miss Brown.

Intermission.

Phontes—Mr. W. Ray.

Dictation—Paper from Mrs. Alexander, of Kauai.

Class—Mr. Cyril Smith.

"Science in Schools"—Prof. Lyons.

Question box.

Miss Guild conducted some pretty exercises with her little ones. Bro. Henry's paper was read to the meeting. The gentleman who sent the paper disclaimed originality. It then must be called an excellent arrangement of many excellent points, concisely put. It secured undivided attention and much praise. The singing was not class work—it was an agreeable entertainment, however. It was followed by Miss Brown's object lesson. Some of her class came over three miles. They did not absolutely bring the cow into the room, but they brought a good mental picture of the object, and described also the articles produced by or from the cow.

Mr. Ray's paper on phonics was read by his brother. The school is five miles away, rather far to bring a class, so the paper was not illustrated, though it gave good suggestions as to methods of teaching. Mr. Smith took a class to the board to illustrate Mrs. Alexander's methods for dictation following this order: Statement sentences, exclamatory, question, and sentences addressing another person, many of them being imperative. Last came quotation mark and possessive mark sentences. Dictation work is always an interesting subject.

Miss Lyman read Professor Lyons' paper on Science in Schools, which was so attractive and persuasive that one felt drawn to start off at once with the author on one of his charming tramps to return laden with flower, fern, fruit, rock and shell for pupils' work and collections. A striking remark in the paper was that the education of young people is of little value unless it gives them something to think about. The work that he proposes furnishes food for thought, and thought that will lead to profitable talk.

The first question in the box was, What is the multiplier in the expression 3 x 29? Answer: Read it, 3 multiplied by 29, or 29 times 3, as you please, 29 in either case being the multiplier. Some teachers prefer to use the word times, not the sign of multiplication. What is a verse? reminds one of teachers' examinations. The expected answer was familiar enough, i. e., One line of poetry. Webster says that the common use of the word for a group of lines is "objectionable."

"The Letter" was read by Miss Weight from a magazine. It was the pathetic tale of the city teacher where educational funds have run low. She, this assistant, in company with all other hard-worked assistants, is to have her salary reduced on account of hard times. She, who must be respectfully dressed on the street every day, who tries by snatches to take some lessons to improve herself and finds herself at once out of funds, who can't afford money for a magazine, nor find time to read a newspaper. It is this sort of person who is to be cut down, while the principals who can best afford the reduction are let alone in their luxuries, one of which is to spend their time in roaming about their school buildings during school hours, instead of devoting themselves to work in their own class rooms, and another of which is leisure to read the newspaper at home evenings. The letter was bright and amusing, and, with the question discussions, closed the day's program.

IRRIGATION FOR OAHU.

Many Waste Lands That May Be Developed.

MR. KLUEGEL'S PRACTICAL HINTS.

Conditions That Must Be Dealt With. Water Obtained by Pumping--Rice and Sugar Lands Awaiting Cultivation--Large Field for Extension.

A large area of fertile land on the island of Oahu is uncultivated and almost unproductive. Much of this land is beyond the practical reach of extensive irrigation, but is well adapted to the growth of fiber plants, cannigre and other products, and a small part of it is excellent coffee land.

There remain extensive tracts of land in various localities which have hitherto been only grazing land, and that not of the best, while a large amount of water is flowing to the sea either on or under the surface of the ground. In general, the conditions are the same here as existed elsewhere before the inception of every project for irrigation. There are difficulties to be overcome, and so there have been in other cases, and the question, as usual, is, how shall the land be supplied with water for irrigation, and will it pay?

The total annual rainfall on the whole island is abundant, but its irregular distribution as to time and locality causes difficulty in its use for irrigation.

There are few if any, favorable sites for large storage reservoirs, such as would have large capacity with comparatively small dams, and where bottom and sides would be impervious to water. The supplies from streams and springs, where located above any irrigable land, are, with some exceptions in Koolau, already used, at least to the extent of the minimum daily flow, or the amount which can be depended upon at all times. There is only a small area of land now remaining in the artesian belt below the elevations at which wells flow.

The method of developing a water supply by tunneling and intercepting the flow beneath the surface has been quite successful in Southern California and elsewhere. The location and plan are generally determined by surface indications, unless directed by "water-witching," or by a more recent scientific instrument, so-called, by an ingenious Californian.

With some notable exceptions, this island is not a favorable field for this plan of water development. The abundant rainfall in the Koolau mountains which goes to make the remarkably large supply of underground water, seems to descend much below the general surface. The deep gulches on the leeward side of the island from Honolulu to Kahuku show no trace of it. It therefore appears that the extension of irrigation on Oahu is mostly dependent upon pumping the water from the supply which is very abundant, and which is the only unfailing source for the remaining available land. This method can be supplemented by the occasional and irregular surface flow from the mountain region where this can be obtained at a reasonable cost. There are several thousand acres of land at a low elevation suitable for rice upon which water can be pumped with remunerative results, as the lift will be only a few feet.

There are many thousand acres of good sugar land for which there is an ample supply of water. The cost of pumping can readily be found for various localities. Ewa plantation affords an illustration of pumping water for irrigation. At pumping station No. 3 the lift varies from 108 to 140 feet. The expense of pumping at this station per acre per crop has been twenty dollars; in other words, a small fraction of the field, which is eight tons of sugar per acre of plant cane, will pay the expense of pumping. On land of equal productiveness a pump expense per acre equal to or even greater than the price of one ton of sugar leaves the net result still very favorable. The limit at which the lift, and consequently the pump, expense becomes prohibitive, has apparently not been even proposed. There is yet a large field for extension of irrigation and cultivation before this limit is reached.

C. H. KLUEGEL.

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